

Photointerpretation and field check 1979  
This map has not been edited or reviewed  
for conformity with Geological Survey  
standards and nomenclature.

OF THE MOATSTOWN, W.VA. QUADRANGLE  
by  
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1980

U.S. Geological Survey  
OPEN FILE MAP 80-194 (E-5)

Information shown is intended as a general guide to ground conditions as of the date of field check. Additional landslides and rockfalls should be anticipated in all map units. The map unit depicts the dominant condition in the area delineated and variations in slope stability may occur at any point in the unit. This map is suitable for general planning purposes and as a supplement to more detailed studies for site selection. The map cannot be used as a substitute for detailed geologic and engineering investigations to establish design and construction criteria of specific sites. Some symbols may not appear on this map because the description is applicable to a series of maps.

Strip mines (combination of letter symbols indicates complex formed of more than one type of strip mine)

sh	bench with high wall
sf	furrowed with high wall
sd	multiple furrows and multiple benches
ss	hilltop removed
srg	reclaimed by grading
sru	reclaimed by secondary use
sh/r	regraded in part, high wall remains

Coal refuse banks  
r identified on aerial photographs;  
not classified in field check  
rb not burnt nor on fire  
rbb burnt  
rbd burning  
rbs sludg


Quarries  
q quarry site  
qub spoil bank, quarry waste


### Slides in man-made features

at	earth flow in fill
a/s	earth flow in strip castings
a/r	earth flow in coal refuse


Charlottesville 1° by 2° sheet

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]


 COLLUVIAL SLOPES WITH LANDSLIDES  
Landslides too small or obscure to map individually.

 AREAS SUSCEPTIBLE TO DEBRIS FLOWS AND DEBRIS  
AVALANCHES

Primarily shallow, narrow ravines and chutes with accumulation of stony colluvium generally 10 ft. (3 m) or less in thickness; susceptible to rapid movement during intense rainfall. Most ravines and chutes designated show evidence of former debris flows and avalanches. Symbol & designates historical debris flow or debris avalanche.

 AREAS SUSCEPTIBLE TO ROCKFALL

Steep, locally vertical, natural and man-made slopes and cliffs, 15 ft. (4.5 m) or more high; formed dominantly of sandstone, limestone, sandy shale, mudstone and claystone. Interbedded mudstone, claystone and shale weather rapidly leaving sandstone and limestone rock faces unsupported.



**SOIL AND ROCK SUSCEPTIBLE TO LANDSLIDING**  
 Soil and rock similar to that involved in landslides elsewhere in map area; primarily areas underlain by claystone, mudstone and shale associated with other rock types. Rock weathers rapidly on exposure forming clayey soil highly susceptible to sliding. Includes coves (U-shaped, shallow valleys) covered by layers of clayey soil that are often susceptible to sliding where excavation breaks continuity of slope and overloaded by artificial fill.

AREAS LEAST PRONE TO LANDSLIDES

Map areas in which no patterns or symbols are shown; primarily valley floors, ridge tops and broad benches; modification by excavation and fill may lead to local landslides.

The first five digits of the open file number designate the specific 1:250,000 scale map sheet of which this quadrangle is a part. The last two digits designate the position of the quadrangle in a subdivision of the 1:250,000 scale map based on rows and tiers shown in the diagram to the right. The location of this quadrangle is shown by the black square.

